

tic and not very far seeing people to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

There were, even among us, Whigs quite early enough in manifesting their confidence in this nomination—a little too early it may be, in uttering notes of exultation in our anticipated triumph. It would have been better if they had waited.

Now the truth is, gentlemen—the truth is, and no man can avoid seeing it, unless, as sometimes happens, the object is too near our eyes to be distinctly discerned—the truth is, that in these nominations, and also in the nomination at Philadelphia—in these Conventions, and also in the Convention at Philadelphia, Gen. Taylor was nominated exactly for this reason: That, believing him to be a Whig, they thought he could be chosen more easily than any other Whig. This is the whole of it. THAT FACTOR, WORKING UPON THE DOCTRINE OF AVAILABILITY, WAS THE BOTTOM OF THE WHOLE MATTER. Tremendous enthusiasm and applause.

So far, then, from imputing any motive to these Conventions over the country, or to the Convention in Philadelphia, as operating on any of the members to promote slavery by the nomination of Gen. Taylor, I do not believe a word of it—not one word. I see that one part of what is called the platform of the Buffalo Convention, says that the candidates before the public were nominated under the dictation of the slave power. I do not believe a word of it. [Applause.]

In the first place, the Convention at Philadelphia was composed, in a very great majority, by members from the Free States. By a very great majority, they might have nominated any body they chose. And in the next place, it is true that there were persons from New England, most zealous and active, and who were most earnest in promoting the nomination of Gen. Taylor, and men who would cut off their right hands before they would do anything to promote slavery in the United States. I do not admire their policy, and I do not think I acquire them and their motives. I know the leading men at that Convention. I think I understand the motives that governed them. Their reasoning is this: Gen. Taylor is a Whig; not eminent in civil life—not known in civil life—but still a man of sound Whig principles. Circumstances have given him a reputation and a name in the country. If he is the Whig candidate he will be chosen; and with him, there will come into the two Houses of Congress an administration of Whig strength. The Whig majority in the House of Representatives will be increased. The Loco-Furo majority in the Senate will be diminished. That was the view, and that was the motive—however wise or however unwise—that governed a very large majority of those who composed the Convention at Philadelphia.

Now, gentlemen, in my opinion this was a wholly unwise policy; it was short-sighted and temporary on questions of great principles. But I acquit them of any such motives which have been ascribed to them in a part of this Buffalo Platform.

So far, gentlemen, are the circumstances connected with the nomination of Gen. Taylor. I only repeat that those who had the most agency originally in bringing him before the people were Whig Conventions and meetings in the several Free States; and that a great majority of that Convention which nominated him in Philadelphia were from the Free States and might have rejected him if they had chosen, and selected any body else on whom they could have relied.

This is the case, gentlemen, as far as I can discern it, and extending upon it as impartial a judgment as I can form—this is the case presented to the Whigs, as far as respects the personal times and personal characters of Gen. Taylor, and the circumstances which have caused his nomination.

Now fellow-citizens, if we were weighing the propriety of nominating such a person to the Presidency, it would be one thing; if we are considering the expediency, or I may say the necessity, (which to some minds may seem to be the case,) by well-meaning and patriotic Whigs, to support him, it is another thing. And that leads to the consideration of what the Whigs of Massachusetts are to do, or such of them as do not seem to support Gen. Taylor. Of course they must vote for Gen. Cass; or they must vote for Mr. Van Buren; or they must omit to vote at all.

I agree that there are cases in which, if we do not know in what direction to go, we ought to stand still till we do. I admit there are cases in which, if we do not know what to do, we had better not do what we do not know what to do, but on a question so important to ourselves and the country, on a question of a popular election under Constitutional forms in which it is impossible that every man's private judgment can prevail, or every man's private choice succeed, it becomes a question, not of conscientious duty and patriotism, what it is best to do upon the whole. And that leads to the consideration which should influence Whigs, in my opinion, upon the question now before us.

Under the practical administration of the Constitution of the United States, there cannot be a great range of personal choice in regard to the candidate for the Presidency. In only that their votes may be effective, men must give them for some one of those who are prominently before the public. This is the necessary result of our form of government, and from the provisions of the Constitution. And it does, therefore, bring men sometimes to the necessity of choosing between candidates, neither of whom would be their original personal choice.

Now, what is the contingency?—what is the alternative presented to the Whigs of Massachusetts? In my judgment, fellow-citizens, it is merely one: the question is between Gen. Taylor and Gen. Cass. And that is the whole of it. [Great sensation.]

I am no more skilled to foresee political occurrences than others. I judge only for myself. But in my opinion, there is not the least probability of any other result than the choice of Gen. Taylor or Gen. Cass.

I know that the enthusiasm of a new-formed idea, without communicating any new-formed idea, may lead men to think that the sky is to fall and the lakes are suddenly to be taken. I entertain no such expectation. I speak, without disrespect, of the Free Soil Party. I have read their platform, and though I think there are some rotten places in it, I can stand on it pretty well. But I see nothing in it new or valuable. What is valuable is old, and what is new is not valuable.

If the term of Free Soil party, or Free Soil men, designate one who is fixed and unalterably in favor of the restriction of slavery—is so today and was yesterday, and has been so for some time. [Laughter.]—then I hold myself to be as good a Free Soil man as any of the Buffalo Convention. [Much cheering.] I pray to know that to put beneath my feet a freer soil than that upon which I have stood ever since I have been in public life. I pray to know that who is to give me a freer soil, more resolute and fixed determination, to resist the advances and encroachments of the slave power than has inhabited it since I, for the first time, opened my mouth in the councils of the country? [Enthusiastic excitement.]

The gentlemen at Buffalo have placed at the head of their party Mr. Van Buren, a gentleman for whom I have all the respect that I should entertain for one with whom I have been associated. But really, speaking for myself, I should think that if I were to express confidence in Mr. Van Buren and his politics on any question—and most especially this ve-

ry question of slavery—I think the scene would border upon the ludicrous, if not upon the contemptible.

I never proposed anything in my life, of a general and public nature, that Mr. Van Buren did not oppose. Nor has it happened to me to support any important measure that he did oppose. And he and I now were to find ourselves together under the Free Soil flag, I am sure, that, with his accustomed good nature, he would laugh. [Laughter.] If nobody were present, we should both laugh. [Increased laughter from the audience.] at the strange occurrences and stranger jumbles of political life that should have brought him and me to sit down calmly and snugly side by side, on the same platform.

Gentlemen, my first acquaintance in public life with Mr. Van Buren was when he was pressing, with great power, the election of Mr. Crawford to the Presidency, against Mr. Adams. Mr. Crawford was not elected, and Mr. Adams was. Mr. Van Buren was in the Senate nearly the whole of that Administration; and during the remainder, he was Governor of the State of New York. And it is notorious, that he was the soul and centre, throughout the whole of Mr. Adams's term, of the opposition made to him. And he did more to prevent Mr. Adams's election in 1828, and to obtain Gen. Jackson's election than any man—yes, than any ten men.

Gen. Jackson was chosen. Mr. Van Buren was appointed his Secretary of State. It so happened that in July 1829, Mr. McLane went to England to arrange for the purchase of cotton and disputed points on the subject of trade. Mr. Adams had held a high tone on that subject. He had demanded, as a reciprocity and a right, the introduction of our products into all parts of the British territory freely; since Great Britain was allowed to bring her produce into the United States upon the same terms. Mr. Adams placed this British demand upon the subject of reciprocity and trade, before the public. Mr. McLane, in his instructions to Mr. McLane, told him to yield that question of right; and then went on to say, that the administration in which he was Secretary of State—that is Gen. Jackson's—ought not to be deterred in England by the English government from the enjoyment of that which he was willing to call not a right, but a boon, or a privilege. Gen. Jackson's administration, he said, ought not to be refused that, on account of the misbehavior of Mr. Adams's administration. That is the sum and substance of it.

Well, gentlemen, it was one of the most painful duties of my life, on account of this, to refuse my assent to Mr. Van Buren's nomination. It was new in our history, when an Administration shall seek to obtain pledges on the ground that they have abandoned the ground of their predecessors. I suppose that such a course is held to be altogether unprincipled, by all public men. When I went into the Department of State under General Harrison, I found in the cabinet of Mr. Adams, many things that I wished otherwise. Did I retract a jot or tittle of what Mr. Forsyth had said? I took the case as he had left it, and conducted it upon the principles which he left. And I should have considered that I distinguished myself, if I had said, "Pray, my Lord Ashburton, were more rational persons than our predecessors, we are more considerate than they, and intend to adopt an entirely opposite policy. Consider, my dear sir, how much more humble and available we, the successors are, than our predecessors."

But now, on this very subject of the extension of the slave power, I would by no means do the least injustice to Mr. Van Buren. If he has come up to some of the opinions expressed in the platform of the Buffalo Convention, I am very glad of it. I do not mean to say that there may not be very good reasons for those of his views which he cannot conscientiously vote for Gen. Cass, to vote for him, because I think him much the least dangerous of the two.

But in truth, looking at Mr. Van Buren's conduct as President of the United States, I am amazed to find that he should be placed at the head of a party professing to be, beyond all other parties, friends of liberty and enemies of African Slavery in the Southern States. What, the very first thing that Mr. Van Buren did after he was President, was to declare that if Congress interfered in any manner or degree—that if Congress interfered in the least degree with slavery, he would veto that action; the only instance in which a President agreed to veto an act before they were passed. "I must go into the Presidential chair," said he, "the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt to restrict the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States; and also with a determination to resist any exercise of power against the wishes of the slave-holding States."—That is, if Congress pass any law upon that subject, he will meet it with the exercise of his constitutional power.

In the next place, we know, for I remember, that Mr. Van Buren's raising vote was given for a law of the Congress to open the mails and see if there was any incendiary matter in them, and if so, to destroy it. I do not say that there was no constitutional power to pass such a law. Perhaps the Southern States thought it was necessary to protect themselves from insurrections. So far as anything endangers the lives and property of the South, so far I agree, that there may be such legislation in Congress as shall prevent such insurrections.

But gentlemen, no man has exercised a more controlling influence on the conduct of his friends in this country than Mr. Van Buren. I take it, that the most important, or one of the most important events in our time, tending to the extension of slavery and its everlasting establishment on this continent, was the annexation of Texas, in 1844. Where was Mr. Van Buren then? Let me ask three or four years ago—where was he? He had been at the head of what is called the Spoils Party. He had not been then at the head of the Soil, or Free Soil Party.

Every friend of Mr. Van Buren, so far as I know, supported the measure. The two Senators from New York supported it, and the members of the House of Representatives from New York supported it. Allow me to say that nobody resisted it but Whigs.

And I say in the face of the world, I say in the face of those connected with or likely to be benefited by the Buffalo Convention, I say to all of them, that there has been no party of men, and no party in this country, which has firmly and sternly resisted the progress of the Slave Power but the Whigs.

Why, look to this very question of the annexation of Texas. We talk of the dictation of the slave power. At least, they do—I do not. I do not allow that anybody dictates to me. They talk of the triumph of the South over the North! There is not a word of truth or reason in the whole of it. I am bound to say, on my conscience, that of all the evils inflicted upon us by those acquisitions of slave territory, the North has borne its full part in the infliction. Northern troops, in full proportion, have been given in both Houses, have been given for the extension of territory; and this, too, in both Houses of Congress.

We talk of the North. There has been no North. I think the North Star is at last discovered; I think there will be a North; but up to the recent session of Congress there has been no North.

In regard to firm principles against Slavery, they have always existed there. Pope asks:

"Where's the North? At York, 'tis on the Tweed;  
In Scotland, at the Orkneys; and there,

As Greenland, Zembla, or the Lord knows where."

A country united in just sentiment, strong in opinion and action against the further extension of slavery—if there has ever been such a North—if it has ever existed anywhere, it has existed, the Lord knows where, I do not. Why, on this very question of the admission of Texas, the North let in Texas. The Whigs, North and South, resisted Texas. Ten Senators from slave-holding States, from the Whig party, resisted Texas. Two only, as I remember, voted for it. But the Southern Whigs voted against Texas, were overpowered by the Democratic votes from the Free States, and from New England, among the rest. Yes, it there had not been votes from New England in favor of Texas, Texas would have been out to this day. Yes, if men from New England had been true, Texas would have been nothing but Texas still.

There were four votes in the Senate from New England in favor of the admission of Texas. Mr. Van Buren's friends—Democratic members; one from Maine; two from New Hampshire; one from Connecticut; one of them a gentleman who had held high office under Mr. Van Buren. They voted for Texas; and they let in Texas, against Southern Whigs and Northern Whigs. That is the truth of it my friends.

When Northern members of Congress voted, in 1818, for the Missouri Compromise, against the will of the Southern members, they were called "Dough Faces." I am afraid, fellow-citizens, that the generation of "dough faces" will be as perpetual as the generation of men.

In 1844, as we all know, Mr. Van Buren was a candidate for the Presidency, on the part of the Democratic party, but lost the nomination at Baltimore. And we now learn from a letter from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Butler, that Mr. Van Buren claims that Great Britain would not yield to him, but that the accomplishment of the annexation of Texas might be more safely entrusted to Southern hands. We all know that the Northern portion of the Democratic party were friendly to Mr. Van Buren. Our neighbors from New Hampshire, and Maine, and elsewhere, were Van Buren men. But the moment it was ascertained that Mr. Polk was the favorite of the South, and the favorite of the South upon the ground that I have mentioned—as a man more certain to bring about the annexation of Texas than Mr. Van Buren—these friends of Mr. Van Buren in the North all "caved in;" not a man of them stood, Mr. Van Buren himself wrote a letter very complimentary to Mr. Polk and Mr. Dallas, and found no fault with the nominees.

Now, gentlemen, if they were "dough faces" who voted for the Missouri Compromise, what epithet shall I describe these men, here in our New England, who are so ready, not only to change or abandon him whom they most cordially wished to support, and for the reason, to make more sure the annexation of Texas.

They nominated Mr. Polk at the request of gentlemen of the South, and who went to vote for him, through thick and thin, till the work was accomplished.

For my part, I think that "dough faces" is an epithet not sufficiently reproachful. Now, I think, such persons are dough faces, and dough heads, and dough souls. (Shouts of laughter.) that they are all dough; that the coarsest potter may mould them to vessels of honor or dishonor,—most readily to vessels of dishonor.

Now, what do we see? Repentance has gone far. There are among these very persons—these very gentlemen—persons who espouse, with great zeal, the interest of the Free Soil party. I hope their repentance is as sincere as it appears to be—I hope it is an honest conviction, and not merely a new chance for power, under a new name and a new party. With all their pretensions, and with all their patriotism, I see dough still sticking on some of their cheeks. And therefore, I have no confidence—not a particle. I do not mean to say that the great mass of the people, especially those who went to that Convention from this State, have not the highest and purest motives. I think they act unwisely; I acquit them of dishonest intentions. And with respect to others, and those who have been part and parcel—those who have brought slavery into this Union—I distrust. If they repent, let them, before we trust them, do works worthy of repentance.

(Concluded next week.)

LETTER FROM JUDGE MCLEAN.—FREE SOIL.—The Cleveland True Democrat publishes the following letter from Hon. J. M. McLean, defining his position on the Free Soil movement.

COLUMBUS, JULY 28, 1848.

Gentlemen: I have delayed an answer to your communication of the 11th inst., that I might have time for mature reflection. This was due to you, to myself, to the subject, and perhaps to the country. I have endeavored to consider the matter in all its aspects and consequences.

The great and exciting question of Slavery extension, in the judicial form it has assumed by the act of the Senate, as it bears upon my position on the bench; the use of my name in the present canvass, and the rejection of it by the Ohio delegates to the National Convention; the relation which Mr. Van Buren maintains to the public; have all been deliberately considered, and I am brought to the conclusion that I ought not to go before the Buffalo Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. I feel deeply and gratefully the honor you have done me by the presence of your kindness and confidence, in connection with this high office.

Resting upon the principles of the Constitution, as they have been judicially settled, the free States, by moderation, vigilance, and firmness, may prevent the extension of slavery to the free territory lately annexed. Without the sanction of law, Slavery can no more exist in a territory than a man can breathe without air. Slaves are not property where they are not made so by the municipal law. The Legislature of a Territory can exercise no power which is not conferred on it by act of Congress.

With the highest respect,  
I am, gratefully, your ob't servant,  
JOHN MCLEAN.

James A. Briggs, Reuben Hitchcock, S. L. Noble, Samuel Williamson, H. C. Kingsley, Thomas Brown, Ira Kelly, John DeLamater, and T. G. Turner, Esquires.

GEN. WOOL'S RETURN.

Maj. Gen. Wool came up the River in the Hendrick Hudson, Capt. GORHAM, on Saturday. He was accompanied by Gen. PIKE'S Third Cavalry Corps, and a Committee of Citizens, who went down to escort him home, where a warm welcome awaited him.

Gen. Wool, in the late, as in former Wars, has discharged his whole duty faithfully and gallantly. His first battle was at QUEENSBURY in 1812, and his last at BUENA VISTA in 1847, and on both occasions he won for himself enduring fame. The long interval of 35 years has been filled up by constant and faithful service.

—Ath. Journal 1st ult.

"Does Slavery exist in Oregon or California? No! Then in the name of all that is rational, how can it be introduced in these territories?"—De. Free Press.

By the election of Gen. Cass.

BRIEF, BUT TO THE PURPOSE.—We understand that at a late Cass and Butler meeting in the interior of the State, the "unerring" expressed their opinion of the present political crisis as follows:—"Resolved, That all the Whigs ever said about Martin Van Buren is true."

Many of our opponents, undoubtedly, will live long enough to make the same admission with reference to both Polk and Cass. —New Haven Palladium.

GERRIT SMITH refuses to withdraw his name as a candidate for the Presidency, in favor of Martin Van Buren. He regards himself as the Abolition candidate, and cannot consent to make way for a man who consents to only one of the principles for which the Abolitionists contend.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

FATAL RECONCILE.—The National Intelligencer reports that a reconcile had taken place between Hon. Alex. H. Stephens and Judge Keene, at Atlantic, Ga. The latter stabbed the former five times with a dirk, two of which stabs were considered mortal. The cause was an attempt on the part of Stephens to slap Keene in the face.

The Washington Union positively contradicts the rumor that the President was going north.

THE CEREMONIES attended upon the presentation of a sword of honor to General Taylor, by his townsmen, at Hudson, on the 30th ult., and the festivities which followed, were said to have been of the most brilliant character.

SYRACUSE HUNKERS' CONVENTION.—T. Beardsley was chosen President, with eight Vice Presidents. R. H. Walworth was nominated as their candidate for Governor, and Charles O'Connor, Lieutenant Governor. Both nominations were made unanimously. Charles Sherman McLean was nominated Canal Commissioner.

GEN. LANE, in a public speech at Jeffersonville, Indiana, on the 26th ult., announced that he had accepted of the appointment conferred upon him by the President, as Governor of Oregon, and that he would in a short time proceed with his family to that country.

THE WORCESTER CONVENTION was called to oppose Gen. Taylor, among other reasons because he was not a Whig. Wonder if Martin Van Buren is not liable to the same objection. He certainly never was an "ultra Whig."—News Letter.

Mr. Polk's tariff is making sad work among the Pennsylvania iron interests. A letter to the Philadelphia News, from Danville, says:

"The rolling mill and all the furnaces in Danville, Pa., are closed, and at least 500 workmen thrown out of employment. Sixty four of the company's houses are empty, and half the remaining 150 houses will be so in a few days."

ILLINOIS.—The Chicago Democrat, a Cass and Butler paper, says: "It cannot be denied that there is a considerable defection from the Democratic party in this city, and that Gen. Cass will not receive so large a majority as we have formerly given at the Presidential elections."

THE HON. JOHN P. HALE has written a letter to the Boston advocates of "Free Soil," withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Presidency, and recommending to them a "hearty, energetic, and unanimous support of MARTIN VAN BUREN and CHARLES F. ADAMS, as the most consistent course for the enlightened friends of human liberty to pursue."

WHO SLANDERS GEN. TAYLOR?—An Ohio volunteer charged Gen. Taylor with blasphemy. It subsequently turned out that Gen. T.'s accuser had been rebuked in Mexico by Old Zack for robbing a hen-roost, and indicted in Columbus for stealing a hog!

Another man makes charges against General Taylor, in the Louisville Democrat. He boasts that he served at Buena Vista, was a Whig when he entered the service, but now goes for Gen. Cass. One of his comrades, in the Louisville Journal, denies that the man was ever a Whig, and accounts for his hostility to Gen. Taylor thus:

"When we were about to attack the enemy at the battle of Buena Vista, and every other man was at his post, eager and ready for the contest, this T. M. was trying to hide under the hill-side and to keep from the engagement, and one of the officers of our company had to draw his sword upon him before he would show any symptoms of fighting. Such cowardly men as these we do not want for Gen. Taylor."

TAK BOLLERS.—The Amherst Express thinks those who, taking the ground that the Whig party is dissolved, have left its candidates to support Mr. Van Buren, are now in a position similar to that of the hero of one of Gough's temperance or anti-temperance anecdotes:

He was riding with the driver on a stage-coach near Rochester; he had taken a "drop to much," and consequently was unable to retain his seat, and fell overboard into the sand. The coach stopped of course for the gentleman (!) to regain his seat. He soon gathered up, when the following colloquy ensued:

"Well, driver, (hic) we've had quite a turn (hic) over, haint we?" "No, we have not turned over at all." "I say (hic) we have." "No, you are mistaken, you only fell off." "I say we (hic) have." "Hav't we (hic) had a turn (hic) over, gentlemen?" Being assured they had not, "Well, driver," (hic), said he, "if I'd known that, (hic), I wouldn't a got out!"

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.—A correspondent of the Rochester Daily Democrat, gives the following illustration from primitive times, of the composition of the Buffalo Convention:

Dear Sir—For the proceedings of the Buffalo convention, read the first and second verses of the 22d chap. of the 1st book of Samuel, and in place of "David" read John Van Buren and in place of "the cave Adullam," read Buffalo.

So arranged it reads as follows: "John

Van Buren therefore departed thence and escaped to Buffalo! and when his brethren and all his father's house heard of it, they went thither to him.

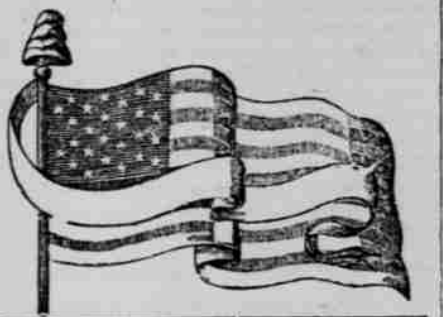
"And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him: and he became a captain over them, and there were with him about 400 men."

VAN BUREN GAINS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Hampshire Gazette says that all but one of the Signers in Franklin County to the call for the Worcester Convention, have since come out for Taylor and Fillmore.

## THE GALAXY.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Tuesday, September 12, 1848.



WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
ZACHARY TAYLOR,  
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
MILLARD FILLMORE,  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,  
Erastus Fairbanks, } At large.  
Timothy Follett, }  
George T. Hodges, } 1st District.  
Andrew Tracy, } 2d "  
Albert L. Catlin, } 3d "  
Elijah Cleveland, } 4th "

"ALTHOUGH NO POLITICIAN, HAVING ALWAYS HELD MYSELF ALIEN FROM THE CLAMORS OF PARTY POLITICS, I AM A WHIG, AND SHALL EVER BE DEVOTED TO INDIVIDUAL OPINION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THAT PARTY."

—SIR THE NOISE AND CONFUSION WHICH PERVADE THIS ASSEMBLY WILL PREVENT MY BEING HEARD ON THE IMPORTANT TOPIC TO WHICH YOU HAVE CALLED MY ATTENTION.

—THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY ARE NEVER SAFE IN THE HANDS OF MEN WHO MAKE A TRADE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS. MR. VAN BUREN MUST BE JUDGED BY HIS PRECEDENT COURSE, TAKEN AS A WHOLE—AND FROM THAT LET NO MAN DELUDE HIMSELF WITH THE BELIEF THAT HE IS FINALLY TO ANYTHING BUT HIS OWN INTEREST.—C. F. ADAMS.—(Pamphlet on Texas, page 4—1844.)

WE give below the returns of the Election in this State, so far as received up to the time of going to press. It will be seen that the Whigs, in spite of the formidable opposition against which they have had to contend, have fully maintained their position, and, instead of being weakened, have increased in strength, since last year. In this Congressional District, Mr. Marsh wants a few votes of being elected, but will, without doubt, be chosen on a subsequent trial. There is also no choice in the 2d and 4th Districts. There is no choice of Governor by the people, but there will be a good working majority on joint ballot, in the Legislature, securing the election of Coolidge, and a Whig U. S. Senator. The majority in the House will be somewhat increased from last year.

It will be seen that "Old Addition" maintains an unbroken front. In Middlebury, the focal point of the great "Free Soil" operation, where the coalition was first formed, and where two of the great lights of "Free Democracy" (being residents) have exerted the full extent of their influence, there is, it will be seen, an increase of the Whig vote from last year. In Cornwall, where William Slade made a special effort, just before the election, there is a gain of 29 Whig votes. Salisbury, we understand, elected its Representative with but one dissenting vote! In Vergennes, on the Representative vote, a Whig gain of 16 is reported. From the reports respecting the city, put in circulation by our "Free Soil" neighbors, we had calculated on quite a different result. In Whiting, a staunch Whig town, the Cass men have carried their Representative, through divisions in the councils of the Whigs. This is our only loss, on the Representative ticket. Shoreham, Bridport, Addison, Panton, Ferrisburg, and New Haven, have all given an excellent account of themselves. In Leicester, a sterling Whig was elected on the 24th ballot. The "Free Soilers" claim the Representative from Starksboro—but if we are correctly informed, Mr. Ferguson is a sound Whig, and was run in opposition to the "Free Soil" candidate, who had also been a Whig. If this be true, we see not with what propriety our opponents claim him. Mr. F. represented Starksboro last year, and acted with the Whigs. The Van Burens also claim Mr. Eastman, the Representative from Monkton—who represented that town last year, and was a straight-forward and consistent Whig. We must have good evidence to make us believe that either of these gentlemen will be found on the side of Van Buren, Sub-Treasurer, Anti-tariff Loco-focos. Goshen is said to have sent a Van Buren Representative—but if report speaks correctly, Mr. Capen has hitherto been a good Whig. Waltham sends a Cass man—as usual. Weybridge and Bristol send the same Representatives as last year—both Lib-erists. Orwell brings a great accession of Whig strength to this County and District, giving a clear majority of 135 over all. Mr. Catlin who represents that town, is the Whig Presidential Elector from this District. In Hancock, our friends have done nobly. They had much to contend against—but we understand their Representative is a firm and consistent Whig, who can be relied on in every emergency. Our Granville friends have probably done all that lay in their power—and will right themselves, we hope, before November.

## The Election.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Bakersfield, none.  
Berkshire, none.  
Enosburgh, J. N. Deane V. B.  
Fairfax, H. E. Hobbell L.  
Fairfield, A. G. Soule L.  
Fletcher, J. B. King L.  
Franklin, none.  
Georgia, A. Sabin W.  
Highgate, none.  
Montgomery, B. W. Fuller V. B.  
Rochester, S. F. Carpenter W.  
Shelton, Green L.  
St. Albans, H. R. Beardsley V. B.  
Swanton, none.  
3 Whig Senators.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

Belvidere, W. W. Powers V. B.  
Cambridge, J. C. Crane L.  
Eden, P. A. Matthews W.  
Elmore, J. C. Bailey V. B.  
Hydepark, J. C. Paige L.  
Johnson, J. C. Dodge V. B.  
Mansfield, N. C. Butts V. B.  
Morristown, J. P. Hall V. B.  
Searsburg, none.  
Stowe, L. F. Town V. B.  
Waterville, E. Willey V. B.  
Wolcott, L. Fins V. B.  
1 Van Buren Senator.

BENNINGTON COUNTY.

Arlington, C. Hawley W.  
Bennington, M. Brock W.  
Dorset, J. Curtis L.  
Glastenbury, McDonald V. B.  
Landgrove, W. Martin W.  
Manchester, A. Baker W.  
Peru, E. Dodge Jr. W.  
Pownal, J. W. Carpenter W.  
Reading, J. W. V. B.  
Rupert, J. B. Harwood W.  
Sandgate, C. Sayers L.  
Searsburg, none.  
Shaftsbury, Houghton V. B.  
Stamford, none.  
Sunderland, King L.  
Windhall, S. Eddy W.  
Woodford, Alverson L.  
2 Whig Senators.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Albany, C. Putnam V. B.  
Barre, B. F. Robinson V. B.  
Brownington, J. Bryant W.  
Charleston, W. Cole, W.  
Conventry, J. Parker W.  
Craftsbury, W. J. Hastings V. B.  
Derby, H. Hinman W.  
Glover, L. French L.  
Greensboro, J. Pinney L.  
Holland, M. Ferrin W.  
Irishburg, H. M. Bates W.  
Jay, O. Emerson V. B.  
Lowell, J. D. Harding V. B.  
Morgan, S. Albee, W.  
Newport, Morse W.  
Salem, Grow W.  
Troy, none.  
Westfield, G. Stoughton L.  
Westmore, Gilfillan W.  
1 Loco Senator.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY.

Alburgh, Butler W.  
Granville, A. Brown W.  
Isle La Motte, Cooper L.  
N. Hero, D. Harvey L.  
S. Hero, L. Mott W.  
1 Whig Senator.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Bloomfield, none.

Lincoln goes for "Free Soil"—Look last year.

—Our Senators are elected by a handsome majority.

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

ADDISON COUNTY.				
	1848.	1847.	1846.	1845.
Coolidge	13	41	78	4
Bridport	136	18	21	132
Bristol	96	6	115	83
Cornwall	117	6	54	88
Ferrisburg	140	88	20	126
Goshen			3	64
Granville	31	1	49	46
Hancock	34	6	34	38
Leicester	70	10	6	78
Middlebury	262	83	124	253
Monkton	36	31	148	79
New Haven	136	2	98	120
Orwell	162	20	11	148
Panton	57	7	6	54
Ripton	53	4	13	51
Salisbury	92	22	16	73
Shoreham	170	7	17	183
Starksboro	87	5	135	118
Vergennes	122	67	30	95
Waltham	25	13	15	19
Weybridge	45	0	81	55
Whiting	62	14	18	64
1858	418	1082	2044	859

## ADDISON COUNTY.—OFFICIAL VOTE FOR SENATORS.

	1848.	
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